

The Wheeling Intelligencer

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The Intelligencer.

Office: Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

NO PAPER TO-MORROW.

To-day being the National holiday, no work will be done in this establishment, and consequently no paper will be issued to-morrow.

The Democracy of Ohio have not succeeded in whipping the German press into the support of Ewing. The Germans believe in sense in finance.

The Steubenville Gazette has not let up on John Sherman yet. His last act of vandalism was to bankrupt the Buckeye Rural Cane Company of Barnesville, and also the Coal Works of the same place. (Insatiable Sherman!)

The Fourth of July.

In view of the late session of Congress and the attempt of the Democratic party to resurrect the doctrine of States rights as contradistinguished from the idea of nationality, and of a common, central and irresponsible sovereign government, the advent once more of the Fourth of July, the day of our independence, may appropriately be taken as a text for a few remarks on the nature and value of the independence won for us by the blood of our forefathers.

If they had only succeeded in freeing us from the government of Great Britain, and if they had not in the year 1780 succeeded in framing for us a permanent form of National Government, and had simply left us to the mercy of a system of sovereign governments, each one invested with a veto on the general government, would have presented to the world the spectacle of a lot of petty sovereignties, such as the Spanish American States, too weak to repel foreign aggression and too jealous to sink their individualities for the good of a common whole.

Our fathers did not leave us in this predicament. They had tried a Confederation and found it inherently weak and defective. What they wanted was a Nationality. They therefore formed a Constitution and solemnly ordained that it should be the supreme law of the land, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. There were no ifs or buts about it. The Government was made high and supreme over all.

If our fathers had been satisfied with a league or confederation they had no need to make a change. They had one after the war of independence. But they were not satisfied, and for the reason that they wanted to be a Nation—a nation with a big N. They felt that any other form of government was a mere rope of sand. Hence they created—the people themselves by their votes created—a central and supreme national government, from whose mandates there was permitted no appeal, and from which there can be no appeal except an armed revolution.

The whole end and aim of the Constitution was to make the people of the Colonies one people, instead of several peoples as they were under the Confederation. And it did make them one—one in peace and war, and one in all acts of sovereignty. No separate State could do a sovereign act. All sovereignty was taken away. They could not declare war, make peace, negotiate treaties, coin money, levy duties, regulate commerce, or do any other act that a sovereign might do. Hence the talk of a sovereign State is an absurdity. It became a convenient expression for nullification in South Carolina, and afterwards for the pro-secession rebellion of the South, and the Democratic party as the ally and champion of slavery became the party of State sovereignty and State rebellion, and has remained so to this day.

If this day celebrated nothing better than this doctrine of State Sovereignty it would not be worth the powder that will be exploded in its honor. It would be a sham and a delusion, and we would stand before the world simply as a great overgrown aggregation of antagonistic and discordant communities, ready to fall to pieces over the first serious difference of opinion that might arise about any law that Congress might pass. What would such a government be worth? Who would respect its flag or rely upon its treaties? Who would be responsible for its obligations?

The Republican party is the champion of the National idea. It has boldly inscribed on its banners that the American people constitute a Nation not a League. It defends the theory of a strong Central Government. It affirms the language of the constitution as to the entire supremacy of the Federal Government, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. This was its proud position during the late session of Congress against the Democratic party, as it was during the war, and therefore it is the party that to-day gives to this glorious anniversary of our independence all the true meaning and value that it possesses.

What a Solid North will come to mean next Census.

The census of Nebraska has just been taken. The following are official figures:

What State of the South South shows growth as this since 1870? Will the brethren of the Southern Confederacy take notice of the course of empire?

The Lesson Taught the Country.

The extra session of Congress has been useful in displaying before the country the weakness and the wickedness of the unregenerate Democratic party, and placing in the presence of the people facts the inevitable meaning of which is that until the party is better handled and has higher purposes, it must not be trusted with the executive and judicial departments of the Government. In this sense the extra session has been useful.

General Sherman inspected the works at Fort Ontario yesterday, and started east evening for New York.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Martin's Ferry News.

The A. M. E. Camp Meeting, in Walnut Grove, is progressing very quietly. Large numbers of our citizens attend both day and night. There are services four times a day. Several ministers are present and more are expected to arrive this week to take part in next Sunday's meetings. Rev. J. W. Taylor, will preach a national sermon at two o'clock p. m., to-day.

Quite a distressing calamity occurred on the camp ground on Monday evening. One of the carbon oil lamps, holding near a quart of oil, exploded and the burning oil fell upon a little girl who was sitting immediately under it. Miss Ida Bird, a daughter of the superintendent, a little blast furnace. She was in an instant enveloped in flames, and her piercing shrieks were appalling. She attempted to run but fell between the seats when John L. Van Dine caught her up and threw her out into the aisle, when Andy Taylor pulled off his coat and threw it over her, thus smothering out the flames. She was taken to the residence of Wm. Woodruff and physicians called in, when it was found she was terribly burned all over the upper portion of the body. She was removed to her home and everything done that was possible, but she lingered in great agony until Wednesday morning when death released her from suffering. She was a very bright and attractive girl about nine years old. Her parents have the sympathy of the entire community in their loss. Her remains will be taken to Steubenville on Friday for interment.

The managers of the camp meeting have substituted the lamps for carbon oil, so that in the future no danger may be apprehended.

The Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist and United Presbyterian Sabbath Schools will picnic together on the Fourth in Walnut Grove.

The German Lutheran Sabbath School will picnic in Martin's orchard on the Fourth of July. A general invitation to all persons, German and English, is extended. No intoxicating liquors of any kind will be sold, but other refreshments in abundance will be provided. Special attention will be given to the amusements of the little ones.

A treasured photograph gallery, in a tent, has located on Linn's Point.

The pots at the glass house will be filled in to-day, and work commenced on Monday. During the stop the works have been thoroughly overhauled and repaired. The glass house has been recently whitewashed from top to bottom, inside, making a great improvement in the looks, as well as making it much lighter and more pleasant to work in. No accidents are expected, and the works will be in full operation first of next January. The annual meeting of stockholders takes place next Saturday in Wheeling.

A very pleasant lawn party was given Tuesday evening at the residence of Mrs. Joseph McLaughlin. Dancing on a platform erected on the lawn, preceded by supper, was the order of the evening. Conway's band furnished the music.

The Green Bros., of this place, have been awarded the contract for building three school houses in Colerain township, this county.

The Suto Tunnel, in Nevada, that has been recently finished, was first surveyed by Capt. Abner Lash, of this place, in 1871. The original lines and survey, have been followed.

The dwelling and store room of S. B. Irwin, on Fourth street, was sold on Wednesday at Master Commissioner's sale. E. A. Long, of Wheeling, bid it in for \$2,500.

Capt. Abram Lash will be a candidate before the Convention which meets in this place some time this month, for the position of County Treasurer. Mr. Lash would make a capable and efficient officer, and the Republicans can do no better than to nominate him.

E. J. Hoyle, of the firm of Hoyle Bros. returned on Tuesday from an extended trip through the South and West. He reports the outlook for machinery good. He sold quite a number during his travels.

At a meeting of the Foster Club on Tuesday evening, the meeting night was changed to Friday.

At the last meeting of the Council, Geo. Birch, Lem Duff and Thomas Madden were appointed on the police force. Birch says if he makes an arrest and can't get him to the lockup he will sit down on him until help comes. George weighs over two hundred.

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DOMESTIC NEWS.

O. What Shall the Marshals Do?

Att'y. Gen. Devens Replies to an Anxious Michigander.

And Tells Him He Can Rely Only on Such Fees as He Can Get.

A Motive Discovered for Senator Henry's Treasury Deficiency Craze.

The Terror of the West Again Spreads Disaster.

WASHINGTON.

SENATE REOPENED.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The President reinitiated the session of the Senate on Monday morning. The President read a message to the Senate, in which he announced that the Senate would be opened on Monday morning.

GENEROUS PATRIOTISM.

Secretary Thompson has ordered the employees of the Navy Yard to have a holiday on the 5th as well as the 4th.

THE FOUR PER CENT. LOAN.

Only \$8,810 of the forty million of the four per cent. refunding certificates are not disposed of, \$28,532,000 in certificates having been converted into four per cent.

BONDS OF WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.

The Treasurer of the United States gives notice that the principal and accrued interest of the registered stock of the late corporations of Washington and Georgetown, will be paid at the Treasury, Washington, on and after the 10th, and that interest will cease on that date.

MARINE MATTERS.

From various causes 105 lives were lost on the coast of the United States during the twelve months ending April 30, 1878. During the twelve months prior to 1877 the number of lives lost was 97; in 1876, 334; in 1875, 224; in 1874, 212. The steady decline is attributed to the increasing efficiency of the steamers inspectors.

CAPTAIN RABBS.

The Attorney General decides that Capt. Rabbs is entitled to \$500,000 for the twenty-six foot channel at the Passes.

SECRETARY SCHURZ'S TRIP.

Secretary Schurz contemplates visiting the Indian agencies during the summer. The Indian Department has ordered seven hundred horses have been run off by white men from Red Cloud agency, and the military authorities cannot interfere on account of the posse comitatus law of last year, although stolen horses are driven past Camp Sherman and Red Cloud.

AN OFFICIAL COURT ORDER.

The Postmaster General has required all postmasters to make an actual count of the number of letters and postal cards and packages of third and fourth class matter deposited for mailing at their postoffices during the first ten days of September.

THE FLEET'S MAINTENANCE.

A United States Marshal at Detroit having inquired if he should continue to serve warrants in criminal cases, Attorney General Devens answered him by saying that he should continue to do so, but that he should not be troubled with the usual duties of your office, which you are in no way forbidden to do to the extent of your power. The law prescribes those duties, and officers certain fees as compensation for their services. No provision is made for the payment of marshals and their deputies has been made, nor can I make any contract or promise that provision shall hereafter be made; but your performance of the duties, so far as the law contemplates, that they are to be compensated by fees seems to me to constitute good grounds of obligation against the United States where the services of deputies are required and expenditures are to be made. I recognize the difficulties you may have to encounter. In all this matter, however, you will have to rely upon your expectation of (future) legislation by Congress that shall be just to you. All other expenses, except fees of marshals and their deputies, have been provided for.

THE FLEET'S MAINTENANCE.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Thos. W. Knox writes from the Lotus Club, New York, to Postmaster General Key that he has received back two letters mailed by him on the 12th of March to go around the world in opposite directions. The eastward letter made the circuit in 89 days, including a four days' detention at Yokohama, and the other circumnavigated the globe in 110 days, 13 of which were consumed by the Lotus at Yokohama, which was very late in arriving. The time made by the two letters was 199 days. The time made by the two letters was 199 days. The time made by the two letters was 199 days.

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THE FLEET'S MAINTENANCE.

Another Cyclone Spreads Disaster Over the West—Wind, Hail and Rain—The Crops Injured.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 3.—A storm last night was the heaviest ever known in Minnesota. Five inches of rain fell in fifteen hours here, the greatest amount since the Signal Service was established. The damage in the city was considerable, but it was confined to flooded streets and cellars, bursted sewers and one or two buildings undermined. Trains were delayed on all railroads by washouts, and none arrived or left till to-night.

The most serious damage on the railroad was done at Red Wing, where a washout will stop travel for two or three days. The storm extended all over the State and Northwestern Wisconsin, consisting of a great fall of hail and rain and lightning. The damage is great, but the destruction is not so extensive as in some places. At Wadena, Goodhue county, seven persons were killed and thirty injured by the lightning and fall of buildings. No particulars.

At Winnebago the wife of Nathaniel Stevens was killed by lightning; at Monticaine Lake, Lawrence Lawless was killed by lightning. Red Wing reports a hundred thousand dollars damage to property in that city. Every town in the southern and eastern sections of the State suffered heavily, but details are wanting. The crops suffered from rain and hail.

At Marshall the hail stones were as large as hen eggs and caused great destruction. At Menominee, Minn., a house was carried away by the flood with two persons, and has not yet been heard from. The wires were down east all day.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., July 3.—A tornado struck the southeastern part of Elkhorn, D. T., about half-past five o'clock last night. The wind was from the south, and the clouds were dark and threatening. The storm was very destructive. Many barns and stables were overturned and chimneys blown down. Several houses, adjoining the residence, was blown over on to the side track of the railroad, near by. The windows of the Dakota Southern Railroad, attached to a water tank, was blown down and badly wrecked.

The only person injured, as far as known, was Mrs. Wood, whose head and limbs were badly bruised by the turning over of her horse. The storm was very destructive. Many barns and stables were overturned and chimneys blown down. Several houses, adjoining the residence, was blown over on to the side track of the railroad, near by. The windows of the Dakota Southern Railroad, attached to a water tank, was blown down and badly wrecked.

The cloud came from the southwest and moved southeast, but its course was circuitous. It was very destructive. Many barns and stables were overturned and chimneys blown down. Several houses, adjoining the residence, was blown over on to the side track of the railroad, near by. The windows of the Dakota Southern Railroad, attached to a water tank, was blown down and badly wrecked.

A special to the Journal from Lemars, Plymouth county, Iowa, says: A terrible storm passed over the northern part of Iowa last night, between 6 and 7 o'clock, destroying houses, barns, etc. Ten miles northeast of here two young men named Kase were killed. They saw the storm coming and ran into a barn for shelter when the wind struck the building with terrific force, completely demolishing it and crushing them to death in the ruins.

Parties who saw the storm from a distance say it was terrific to look at. It was distinctly seen from Lemars, and the first object of the storm was the appearance of an hour glass, after which it assumed the shape of a straight column and then seemed to break into fragments and drift away. It seemed to move slowly and was in sight about thirty minutes. The wind blew strong at Sioux City, but no damage worth mentioning was done.

HIGH CRIMES.

SENTENCED TO HANG.

NAMVILLE, July 3.—John Hall and Barrell Smith, the negroes who murdered Maj. Pugh, at Murfreesboro, six weeks ago to-day, were sentenced to be hanged at that place August 5th. A motion for a new trial was overruled. They took no appeal.

FOR CLUBBING A ROUNDMAN.

NEW YORK, July 3.—The Special Sessions Court caused a sensation to-day by sending a roundman Talley, who clubbed roundman O'Leary, to three months in the penitentiary.

THE JURY UNDECEIVED.

NEW YORK, July 3.—The testimony in the Armstrong-Blair homicide case was concluded and the jury deliberated. Five minutes after the jury returned with a verdict that Blair was guilty of the murder by a pistol-shot wound, and the killing constituted manslaughter. Four of the jury gave a verdict that the killing was done in self-defense, and was justifiable. Blair was found by the coroner. Application will be made to admit Blair to bail.

THE RECENT WESTERN CYCLONES.

ST. LOUIS, July 3.—Sergeant Finney, of the Signal Service, who left Washington about the first of June to investigate the terrible and destructive cyclones which occurred in Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri on the 29th and 30th of May last, arrived here to-day on his return home, bringing with him a visit from thirty cities and towns in the States named, surveyed the entire ground over which the storm passed, and states that there was a general storm area in Northern Kansas, Southeastern Nebraska and Northwestern Missouri; that the cyclones were of the tornado type, two of which prevailed on the 29th and nine on the 30th of May. Finney will make a report to Gen. Meyer, Chief of the Signal Service Bureau.

HANGED FOR HIS CRIMES.

LEBANON, Pa., July 3.—Nimrod Spattenhuber, convicted of the murder of John Irwin in a saloon in this city on the night of December 10th, 1878, was hanged this morning. After a short religious exercise in the gallows, Spattenhuber knelt many of the time, the Sheriff placed a rope about his neck, and a number of officials and his counsel bade him good-bye. The trap was then sprung, but the drop being a short one the culprit struggled. In thirteen minutes the body was pronounced dead, and at the lapse of twenty-five minutes was cut down. The remains were then placed in a coffin and taken to the Catholic Church, from whence the funeral will take place to-morrow.

TELEGRAPH BRIEFS.

John Humphrey, foreman in Correll & Co.'s mine, near Scranton, Pa., yesterday, was crushed to death.

The receiver of the Commercial News-paper Company has announced the sale of the establishment on July 15th.

A ladle of molten steel setting in a Second Street, Pa., yesterday, fatally burned Henry Long and James Hurley.

Three hundred miners at the Seneca Colliery, Pittston, Pa., struck yesterday on account of dissatisfaction with the locking boss and weights.

CALIFORNIA POLITICS.

The Sand Lot Politicians.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2.—The Workingmen's Municipal Convention this evening rescinded the nomination of D. L. Smart for City and County Attorney, nominating in his stead John L. Murphy. Smart was then nominated for District Attorney. Robert Ferrell, the present Judge of the City Criminal Court, was nominated for Superior Judge, vice Henry S. McGill, removed from the ticket. A resolution to hold a meeting at the Sand Lots on the Fourth of July; and requesting the workmen throughout the State to hold similar meetings, and denouncing the action of Congress on the eight-hour question, was adopted. The meeting adjourned sine die.

Democratic Disturbances.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2.—On the resumption of the Democratic Convention this evening, a resolution was offered that with the exception of the Governor and the members of the House of Representatives, that no candidate of any other State Convention be endorsed. This created a long and heated discussion, during which the fact was developed that the delegates from San Francisco and Sacramento had been holding a conference with the managers of the Honorable Bill, with a view to procuring the endorsement of the H. B. ticket, on which are many Republicans. It was strongly argued by the friends of the fusion that the account of the desertion from the Democratic rank, the only possible chance for success lay in coalition. The opponents denounced the proposed endorsement as an attempt to sell the party to the H. B. ticket. Pending roll call a telegram from Governor Stanford, accepting the nomination for Governor, was read. On call of the roll the resolution was adopted, ayes 173, nays 148. Cheers and confusion followed.

Mr. Sullivan, of San Francisco, objected to the action of the Democrats in endorsing the fusion ticket, and moved an adjournment sine die and a Babel of cries. Another delegate charged Mr. Fowler, of the Tulare delegates on the floor, with saying that he would vote and work for the Republican candidate, a motion to adjourn was lost. Mr. Fowler attempted to reach his seat, but was seized by Governor Irwin and others. For a few moments a general row ensued, but order was finally restored. The motion to adjourn was voted down, and the Convention proceeded to nominate Lieutenant Governor Joseph D. Lynch, of Los Angeles. Thomas Fowler, of Tulare, Levis, of San Diego, reformer of the later to be nominated on the first ballot.

For Secretary of State, W. J. Tinnin, of Trinity, was nominated by acclamation. Thomas Beck, the present incumbent, declining the nomination. Adjourned until to-morrow.

Large Litigation.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—Suit was commenced to-day in the Twenty-third District Court by John H. Burke, on behalf of himself and all the other stockholders of Consolidated Virginia, to recover \$1,000,000 from James A. Flood, the Pacific Refinery and the executors of the estate of W. S. O'Brien, deceased. This suit was the effect of tying up the estate of O'Brien, which was about to be distributed, and is similar in principle to those now pending, making four suits now before the courts aggregating \$1,444,000.

PEACE OVERTURES WITH THE ZULU.

LONDON, July 3.—In the peace negotiations between Lord Chelmsford and the Zulu King, Chelmsford promised if the two cannot capture at Isandula were surrendered within a week, and hostages sent to the British lines, evidence of sincerity be shown, an indemnity of £100,000 for the cost of the war, and the return of the spoils taken. If Chelmsford is unable to comply with the last named condition, the British must themselves recover the spoils from individual holders.

A dispatch from Cape Town, dated June 10, says strong hopes are entertained of the success of the peace negotiations. The British forces are disgusted and disheartened with the war.

THE IRISH UNIVERSITY BILL.

IRISH CATHOLIC BISHOPS DECLARE THE IRISH UNIVERSITY BILL UNWORTHY OF ACCEPTANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION POSTPONED.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 3.—Owing to the dullness of trade and the general feeling of gloom, the Industrial Exhibition contemplated for Moscow in 1880, is postponed one year.

DECREASE IN FREIGHTS.

The freights brought to and dispatched from St. Petersburg by rail during April show a decrease of 43 per cent as compared with April, 1878.

AUSTRIA.

THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

VIENNA, July 3.—In consequence of the Vienna election, the elections for the Reichsrath, it is probable the Liberals will experience a sensible loss in the delegations which deal with the foreign policy. For instance, the Czech-Conservatives having secured a bare majority in Bohemia, it is probable that not one of the forty-one Liberal Bohemian members will be nominated to the delegation.

CUBA.

MILITARY PROTECTION FOR PLANTATIONS.

NEW YORK, July 3.—A Havana letter says: The Cuban government proposes asking Malillo to distribute about forty thousand troops on the island, as field hands among the sugar plantations, to be fixed wages, to be paid by the planters, under supervision of their officers. The measure is expected to secure tranquility and protect the estates during the period of gradual emancipation.

ITALY.

NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN BISMARCK AND THE VATICAN.

ROME, July 3.—Negotiations between Bismarck and the Pope concerning the religious differences are proceeding rapidly, and it is expected they will be successfully terminated before the appointment of Dr. Faulk's successor as Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs.

THE COUNTRIES HAS TO GIVE UP.

ROME, July 3.—The Court of Cassation has rejected the appeal of Countess Lamberti against the brothers of the late Cardinal Antonelli, with costs to the Countess.

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